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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

THE LITTLE LADY.

I was stopping at the Hotel Windsor, on Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

One morning I was smoking in the colonnade, when a tall, elegantly dressed gentleman asked permission to light his cigar by mine. I saw at once that he was a Frenchman, although his "English" was nearly perfect.

"Have you heard the news?" he inquired.

"No."

"Is it possible! Why all Paris is alive with it at this moment."

"What has happened?"

"The Countess de Marville, the fairest of the fair, was found murdered in her bed last night, her bureau broken open and ten thousand francs missing from it. It was terrible! The brute who did the deed effected his entrance through the window of her chamber, near which, unfortunately, was a tall tree, planted by the distinguished grandfather of the Countess years ago. Little did he imagine what a terrible use would be made of it."

"This is bad news. How any man could harm a woman thus in cold blood is more than I can imagine."

"Ah, monsieur, if you had ever seen the Countess you would wonder still more. She was beautiful—beautiful as an angel," he added, stroking his whiskers with an unmistakable air of vanity; "I knew her well."

"Indeed!"

"Oh, yes. There are in Paris few popular women unknown to me."

His manner now was decidedly conceited, and I felt disgusted. My coldness evidently repelled him, for he soon left me.

Afterwards I heard from others accounts of the late tragedy.

Among the details of the affair was one that peculiarly impressed me—and of which my first informant had not spoken—an oversight which surprised me, as the occurrence he had not mentioned was of that kind which would be most apt to strike the fancy.

Upon the throat of the Countess the murderer, in throttling her, had left a mark from a ring he wore—the impression of a chariot wheel with a star in the centre.

"This," said my latest informant, "may lead to the discovery of the murderer. Jean Mosqueau is already visiting the jewelers' shops to find out which, and by whom a ring with a chariot wheel device was purchased."

"Who is Jean Mosqueau?"

"What, Jean Mosqueau, our famous detective? Although his courage is well-known, you would not, to look at his fair delicate face and form, believe that he could fight a gnat."

A week later I was aboard the steamer bound from Calais to Dover.

Among the passengers I beheld one whose face looked familiar to me. I was not long in recognizing this person as the same I had seen in front of the Hotel Windsor, and who had first informed me of the murder of the Countess.

He was certainly a very handsome man, although his conceited air was a bolt above his good looks.

He moved languidly hither and thither, turning his brown eyes admiringly upon the pretty lady passengers, while stroking his whiskers with one white hand, upon the middle finger of which was a superb diamond ring.

I am rather of a suspicious nature, which combined with a lively imagination, has often led me into singular errors.

Now, a strange impulse moved me to advance and hold out my hand to the man whom I had involuntarily disliked from the first, in order that I might have a chance to glance at his ring. Somehow the idea possessed me that I should discover a chariot wheel device upon the glittering bauble.

The stranger did not at first recognize me. He soon did, however, and frankly extended his left hand, which was not the one containing the ring.

My brain fairly reeled; the man's behavior was a confirmation of my suspicions.

"The other hand, if you please," I said, in a low, stern voice."

"Mousieur will please excuse me; my other arm is lame with rheumatism."

He beheld me glance towards the half-hidden ring, and I was sure I saw him start and turn pale, at the same time looking much surprised. He, however, opened his right hand as if perfectly willing for me to shake it if I chose to.

Then I had a good look at the ring, and felt ashamed of my suspicions. The device was a common heart, which certainly bore no resemblance to a chariot wheel.

After a general conversation to recover my self-possession, I turned away, resolved in the future to have a better opinion of my fellow-creatures.

The stranger's good looks seemed to attract the attention of a good many of the ladies. One, especially, a modest-looking little thing attired in black, kept furtive glances at the handsome stranger. Finally she glided so close to him that in turning he brushed against her.

An apology, smilingly received by the little lady, a remark about the weather on the part of the gentleman, and the two were soon conversing with animation. Meanwhile the blushing cheeks and bright eyes of the fair one seemed to betoken that she was well pleased with her companion, whose air was more conceited than ever.

"I am afraid we shall have a storm," she remarked, pointing towards a dark cloud upon which the captain of the boat was gazing anxiously.

"We may, but do not be alarmed, madame."

With an air of nonchalence he pulled a red cigar case from his pocket and asked his companion if she objected to a smoke. Then he started, and quickly returning the red one to his pocket, pulled forth another of a blue color.

"How many cigars do you smoke in a day?" inquired the lady, evidently amused at the sight of the two cases.

The other colored, and it struck me that his voice slightly faltered and his hand trembled, as he made some laughing reply.

Soon the storm came pouncing down upon us. We were midway in the channel, so that we caught the full force of the sea and the gale. Both were terrific.

The sea swept the boat, which lay so far over that her machinery was soon damaged so that it would not work. The wind, screaming like a demon, threw her over still farther.

Suddenly we observed the sailors endeavoring to loosen a long boat on the davits at the stern. Meanwhile there was an ominous grinding, smashing noise under the counter. The truth could not be concealed; we were sinking.

The ladies screamed; the handsome passenger lost his self-possession and ran hither and thither.

The cool behavior of the little lady in black contrasted strangely with the agitated demeanor of those around her.

There she stood calm and immovable, her bright steel-blue eyes fixed upon the handsome stranger, of whom she did not lose sight for an instant.

"Keep quiet, ladies and gentleman?" sang out the captain, "Keep quiet and don't crowd around the boat, so! There will be room in it for you all; and besides, there is a schooner coming to our assistance," pointing to a vessel sailing towards us before the wind.

There was, however, a panic among those addressed. The moment the boat was lowered, into it they all bundled, among them the handsome passenger.

A huge sea coming along, roaring like thunder, parted the tackles, tearing the boat from the steamer before the lady in black or I could enter it. The handsome passenger losing his balance, fell over the gunwale, and, being unable to swim, wildly threw up his arms.

I must acknowledge that I was so engrossed with the perilous situation of my fair companion and myself—now the only two left aboard the steamer—that I paid little attention to the drowning man.

The steamer was, in fact, going down fast—was already nearly engulfed in the stormy waves, her heated and half submerged boilers hissing as the steam came gushing out like the spout of a whale.

I was advancing to throw an arm around the little lady, fearing to see her washed away, when quietly motioning me back with one hand, she seized a coil of rope and threw the end to the handsome passenger. He caught it; when turning to me, the lady requested me to help haul the man aboard. I complied, marvelling at the love and devotion thus shown by a woman to an acquaintance of an hour.

His power over the female sex must be great, I thought. He is conceited, but not without reason.

The idea flashed clearly across my mind in spite of my danger. The schooner, however, was very near, and I had every reason to believe that we should be picked up.

I was right. We were all taken aboard the schooner, the handsome passenger among the rest. Then the lady in black drew forth a revolver, pointing it at the head of him whom she had rescued.

"Out with that red cigar case!" she said sternly. "I would like to see what Monsieur carries in it."

"Why—why," stammered the stranger, "what is—"

Before he could say another word, the little Amazon thrust her disengaged hand into his pocket, pulled forth the red cigar case, and opening it, a ring dropped on the deck.

The ring she picked up, and holding it up before us all, exclaimed:

"I have found it at last. The jeweler assured me it was the only one of the device in Paris—a chariot wheel!—this person is the murderer of the Countess de Marville!"

The handsome passenger stood as if frozen to the deck, making no resistance as the lady in black slipped a pair of hand-cuffs over his wrists.

"By what right," he then stammered, "do you—"

He paused, as the other threw off the dress and false hair, revealing the person of a slender man with delicate, girlish features.

"I am Jean Mosqueau, the detective;" he quietly remarked; "and I robbed the sea of this man that the scaffold might not be cheated."

There is little more to add: The main proof having been obtained, other proof on the prisoner's trial was brought forth, showing him guilty beyond a doubt.

Long before his execution his name was ascertained to be Louis Rossenau, a noted gambler and adventurer, who, however, by his cool effrontery and a winning address, backed by his good looks, had been enabled to move among the first circles of Parisian society.

The North Carolina representatives in Congress are disposed of as follows:

Senate—Ransom, Military Affairs, Railroads and Revision of the Laws. Merrimon, Post-offices, Post Roads, and Claims.

House—Ashe, Coinage, Weights and Measures; Cobb, Freedmen's Affairs, (chairman) and War Claims. Leach, District of Columbia. Robbins, Public Expenditures. Smith, Public Expenditures and Patents. Thomas, Elections. Waddell, Manufactures and Public Printing. Vance, Revolutionary Pensions.

A wicked Bostonian calls his wife "Birdie" because she always meets him with a bill. Billing and cooing are always associated with love—the cooing with courtship and the billing afterwards.

A Racy Joke.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

V. B. Y.——, Esq., of Eastern Kentucky, is responsible for what follows:

During the troubles of bleeding Kansas, in the year 1858, I moved to Leavenworth, taking with me a negro boy and girl, the latter a sprightly nurse about fifteen years of age. There I formed the acquaintance of Col. Tom Ewing, then a young lawyer like myself, and fired with a patriotic ardor to make Kansas a free State as I was bent on accomplishing the contrary result. The line between the pro-slavery men and the abolitionists was closely drawn as respected both our social and political relations. Tom at that time took a lively and active interest in behalf of the free State cause; he has changed since then, and may be it is wrong to visit the sins of his younger manhood on his maturer years, but the anecdote is too good to keep. Colonel Ewing had two or three little children, one an infant at the breast; his wife was in very delicate health, and the servant girl's question drove him almost to despair. He approached me one morniug with a worn-out, woe-begone look:

"Mr. Y.——," he began, "I am in a deal of trouble. My wife is confined to her bed, the baby has lungs like a young jackass, and I can't find a nurse worth a d—n! I've tried the Yankee, the Dutch and the Irish girls, and I wouldn't give ten cents for every devil 'em put together. I was up all last night, the night before and the night before that, walking that baby of mine over the house, giving it paregoric, putting cold cloths to its head, and I can't stand it any longer. My dear fellow, tell me where I can get a nurse that will do to trust, and I'll remember you to the day of my death!"

"I have the very girl you wan't," I replied. "My wife is off on a visit to Kentucky for a month or two, and meanwhile I will lend you my negro girl. You will find her the best you ever saw, and I have no need of her at present."

He accepted the proposition gratefully, and I went home and ordered Betty to go at once as a nurse for neighbor Tom. Next day he seemed a different man entirely, and his gratitude was boundless. "I wouldn't give that nigger," he remarked, "for all the white trash in the world as a nurse. Last night was the first night's sleep I have had for a month."

During this time I scarcely met him without hearing him repeat his praises of his negro nurse. I think he fattened ten pounds under the sound sleep her watchfulness guaranteed him; and even the baby grew strong, both in its attachment to the nurse and in its physical proportions. At the appointed time Mrs. Y. returned to Leavenworth, [illegible] so we returned to house-keeping and sent over for Betty.

In three days' time Ewing was a changed man. He swore by all that was good and bad he would go completely mad unless I would let him have my girl again. He kept her just long enough to spoil him, he said, and was relapsing into hypochondria and despair. He thought it most barbarous treatment to take her from him, and proposed to pay any sum I might ask as hire. He wouldn't be put off, but time and again pleaded and beseeched me to let him have her for a few weeks longer on any terms. Finally, I beckoned him to one side and laid down my ultimatum:

"Tom," said I, "I am sorry not to be able to accommodate you, but you can have my girl only on one condition, and that is, I will sell her to you as your slave for life!"

The idea of a prominent freesoiler "dealing in human flesh!" But the temptation was a severe one. He dropped his eyes quickly to the ground, and blushed to the roots of his hair.

"That is too bad," he at length replied; "you know as well as I do that I can't buy a slave; why do you wish to annoy me? For God's sake let me have her for three months longer, and I'll—,"

"I'll be flabb ergasted if I do," I put in. "You can get her by purchase; not otherwise, if you have to keep awake the balance of the year. You are willing enough, no doubt, for me to own her, and you get the use of her; but if it's a sin in you it's a sin in me. I don't propose to lift the burden of the pro-slavery crime off your shoulders and put it on mine." If you share her services you must also bear the stigma, and until you get ready to make the purchase you might as well say nothing more on the subject. For five hundred dollars I will give you a clean bill of sale; no more, no less."

"But that failed to satisfy him. We never met but he came at me again, imploring that I should either lend or hire; but buy—he couldn't think of such a thing. The pro-slavery men and freesoilers were at daggers' points, and for the leader of the party to surrender their glorious principles thus early in the fight, and to furnish the horrible institution this sort of indorsement—why it was simply treason to entertain the thought for a moment.

"All right," I would say, "you may just go ahead, then, and do your own nursing!"

One morning, however, he came into my office, looking, if possible, more limp and haggard than ever before.

"It's devilish mean in you, Y——, but I can't sacrifice my own and my wife's health any longer. Here it is," he added, extending his hand, in which was firmly clutched a small piece of manuscript.

"Here's what?" I asked drawing back in well feigned ignorance of his meaning.

"Why," he went on, in a suppressed whisper, and manifesting the deepest embarrassment, "here's a check for that $500—send the nigger along."

As soon as I could suppress my laughter (which by the way, the Colonel was far from enjoying) I almost took his breath by my reply:

"Tom Ewing, confound your abolition hide, you shouldn't have my girl at any price. Five hundred dollars, indeed! Anybody else might have her for that sum, but you shouldn't have her for ten times the amount.—Do you suppose I would sell a likely girl like that to a cursed abolitionist? Get out, Tom, get out, and go home to your baby.

I had, before that time, often enough seen men who were "plagued"—but until then I never knew the full meaning of the term. He was the worst confounded man I ever saw in my life. He felt from the bottom of his heart, no doubt, that I had treated him "devilish mean," and in view of that fact I agreed not to tell the joke on him, and have till this day kept it out of print. Ewing modified his views considerably on the slavery question after that time, but whether he was influenced by his experience with the negro nurse, I am unable to state positively. He is now as good a Democrat as Ohio can boast, and I hope one day to see him Governor of the State. I am willing to venture, however, that he has never forgotten how near he came being the owner of "human flesh" in the free State of bleeding Kansas. I am sometimes almost sorry I didn't let him have her, added Mr. Y——, but I couldn't resist the temptation to make him feel as badly over it as possible.

C. F. M.

A Tale of the Sea.

The Eden, a ship of over five hundred tons burden, sailed from London on the 15th of October last, bound for Valparaiso. She was loaded with one hundred and fifty tons of gunpowder, and—following the statement of the crew, as given in the Liverpool Daily *Post*—with a general cargo, in which a quantity of matches conveniently figured. The ship was making a good passage, and all was going well till she had been about twenty days out, when symptoms of insanity began to appear in the conduct of the captain. The symptons rapidly increased in intensity, and presently manifested themselves in an exceedingly unmistakable manner. At midnight on the 7th of the present month the crew, sleeping in their births, were aroused by shouting and shuffling of feet, and rushing on deck they found their captain with loaded firearms in his hands, gesticulating, raving, and threatening to shoot the watch. This was not a pleasant situation, to be at sea with a captain prone to turn out of his cabin in the dead of the night with loaded pistols, and an evident recklessness as to where their contents might go. But the sailors seemed to have taken the matter very coolly, and soothing the madman in their kind but very clumsy manner, they induced him to turn in again, he promising, like a child who had been naughty, to "go to sleep" and not make any fresh disturbance.

Half an hour passed away, the ship meanwhile pursuing her course over the darkened sea, and the sailors all asleep again save the watch. Suddenly there was another alarm, and the crew crowded again on deck to find a [illegible] more startling even than that of a mad man armed with loaded pistols. The captain had, in accordance with his promise, gone down into his cabin and fastened his door, but so far from "going to sleep" he had set the place on fire, and looking down through the sky-light, the horrified crew could see the flames through the lurid cloud of smoke that filled the room. With 150 tons of gunpowder in the hold the case was plainly one that demanded instant treatment. The cabin door was shut, and so the men dashed in the sky-light and tried to get down that. But this course was found to be impracticable, and the second mate and the carpenter volunteered to go down, break open the cabin door, and secure the mad man, who, still armed to the teeth, was pacing round the cabin uttering shouts of glee. The two men succeeded in breaking down the door, and the second mate entering was shot in the head by the captain, and retreated, followed by the carpenter. The flames were spreading with a rapidity which presently led to the discovery that the captain had carefully prepared for the fearful scene by soaking parts of the vessel in paraffine oil.—When the sailors learned this they gave up all hope of saving the ship, and a move was made for the boats.

As the long boat was swung round ready to drop from the davits the infuriated captain, having now added a bayonet to his armory, appeared on the deck, and seeing the preparations for escape, rushed at the head of one, and stabbed another in the shoulder with a bayonet. A sailor, picking up a handspike, smote down the madman's arm, and the rest rushing upon him he was overpowered and disarmed. The crew then got into the boat, and rowing round to the stern implored the captain to leap over and join them. But he was not going to leave a spectacle which he had prepared with such forethought and trouble, and waving the boat away he continued to walk up and down the deck, above which the flames were already beginning to leap. Should they leave him to the fate he had designed for them and glorified in for himself? He was a violent maniac, perhaps best out of the way, and, moreover, the gentle wind that drove the almost deserted ship through the waves was slowly but surely blowing sheets of fire over the hold in which were stowed one hundred and fifty tons of gunpowder and the convenient "quantity of matches." It was a situation in which men might well hesitate, and it seems, from the story, that at first the doubt was decided against the captain, and the boat's crew turned their back upon the ship, drifting "toward the Line" with its fearful cargo and its solitary passenger.

But on second thoughts the sailors decided, as is the general habit of English sailors, to do the thing that was right and manly, at whatever cost, and so they pulled back, got the raving madman safely into the boat, and rowed away in time to view from a safe distance the sudden up skyward of the good ship Eden by the explosion of one hundred and fifty tons of gunpowder. At daybreak the boat had the good fortune to be sighted by the Scarborough, bound for Bahai, and all were gotten safely on board. The captain of the Eden, being still raving mad, was put in irons, where he remained for four days, after which period he "got an anchor loose," and running to the side of the vessel leaped overboard, and, weighted by his irons, went straight down into the sea and never more was seen. As for the crew, they went to Bahai, whence they were sent home in one of the Pacific Company's boats, and arriving in Liverpool on Wednesday were comfortably housed in the Sailor's Home.

Cuba, the Gem of the Antilles.

The Island of Cuba is the largest of the West Indian group in the Carribbean Sea and the most important of the Spanish colonial possessions. The coast line is one hundred and thirty miles from Florida, from which it is separated by the Bahama Channel; is ninety miles from Jamaica, and one hundred and thirty from Yucatan. The island is about five hundred and fifty miles in length and one hundred and ten miles in width at Cape de Cruz, with an average breadth of from fifty to sixty miles. The estimated area is about thirty-four thousand, eight hundred square miles. The island is intersected longitudinally by a range of mountains which appear to have a submarine connection with the heights of Hayti and Jamaica. From the base of the highlands the country opens into extensive meadows or beautiful plains and savannas, with occasionally some low swampy lands.

Rivers are few, and consequently a large portion of the territory is subject to severe droughts, yet the undulating surface of the country, and the distribution of vegetable farms, give rise to the most beautiful and varied landscape. The coasts are exceedingly foul, presenting reefs and shallows extending far into the sea. There are, however, quite a number of excellent harbors on all the coasts, including the Havana. The mineral riches of Cuba have not yet been fully explored, but it is known not to be deficient in this respect.—The climate is hot and dry during the greater part of the year. The thermometer rarely gets above eighty-two or below fifty-three.—Snow is never known to fall on the highest mountains, though frost is found occasionally.

The vegetation of Cuba is exceedingly luxuriant. Forests of mahogany, ebony, cedar and other useful woods abound, while the fields are covered with flowers and odoriferous plants. Sugar, coffes, tobacco and the indigenous maize, or Indian corn, form the principal objects of cultivation; but of these the first is by far the most important. The land yields two thousand pounds of sugar to the acre. The coffee plantations are confined almost solely to the northern part of the island, and the tobacco to the Vuelta de Abajo district, a little west of Havana, where on the banks of the San Sebastian, the celebrated Havana cigar is made. The roads, formerly in a most wretched condition, have of late years, been much improved and the internal traffic greatly facilitated by lines of railway from Havana to Guines, connecting with Batabano, Union, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Santa Clara, Neuvitas, Puerto Principe and other important points on the island.—Telegraphic wire follow nearly all railroads.

The population is put down at 1,000,000, which includes 125,000 for Havana. The military division is in three departments—eastern, central and western—over each of which is a commandant general. Havana, the capital, is the greatest commercial port of the West Indies, and has one of the best harbors in the world, being deep enough for vessels of the largest class, sufficiently capacious to receive one thousand ships of war and so safe that vessels ride securely without cable or anchor. The entrance is so narrow that only a single ship can pass at a time, and is fortified throughout the whole distance with military works and artillery. The mouth is defended by two strong castles—the Punta on the west, connected with a castle in the town, and Moro Castle on the east with its fixed light one hundred and forty-four feet high. There are four other forts mounted with heavy cannon and well garrisoned, and La Cabano, southeast of Moro Castle—the strongest fortress on the island.

When viewed from the sea, Havana has a very picturesque and beautiful appearance, yet on nearer approach it is found to possess but little attractions. Such is a brief outline of the ripe apple of the Antilles—the pride and plague of Spain; the key to the Gulf of Mexico, which looms up prominently before the world just now.

Fast Horses at the Public Expense.

Many extremely zealous advocates of reform and economy in the public service have developed in the House during the last few days, and it is suggested to them—particularly to those who are at the head of prominent committees, where extravagance can readily be checked—that there is room for the exercise of the virtues they control in the various departments in Washington, whose clerks and other officers are furnished with horses and carriages at public expense. The Secretary of the Treasury has, for instance, a carriage and span of horses. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has a double and single carriage, and a span of horses; the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department has a carriage and horses; the Superintendent of the Treasury building, an officer unknown to the law, has a carriage, a buggy, and a horse; the Supervisor of Architects has a carriage and a horse; the Treasurer has a horse and carriage; the Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has a horse and carriage; each of the Assistant Secretaries have horses, carriages and drivers. All these horses and carriages are bought by the government and kept at the public expense. There is a stable just below the Treasury building which is used for this purpose, and a superintendent of stables who has charge of the concern, is employed and paid nine hundred dollars per annum, and four assistants are furnished him at two dollars per day each. There are seven men who do nothing but drive these virtuous officials about in government vehicles, who are on the rolls of the department at sixty dollars per month each. The other departments of the government are not suffering for transportation facilities. The Attorney General has three horses and two carriages, with drivers and footmen, who are paid as messengers; the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Interior, and the Postmaster General, are likewise furnished with public conveyances for themselves and families, while all their principal subordinates are equally supplied with horse flesh.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Conviction of Marshal Bazaine.

The French papers give some account of the closing scene of the great Bazaine trial. The ceremony of degradation which the marshal has been spared is as follows:

Before being shot a prisoner sentenced to degradation is marched into the centre of a square of soldiers, and all his insignia are successively stripped off him, and his epaulettes are torn away and trampled under foot by a drummer; his buttons are cut off with scissors; his star, if he have one, is pulled roughly from his breast; and, as a crowning disgrace, his sword is broken by a sergeant, who shouts, "Soldiers, this is the sword of a coward and a felon."

The *Gaulois* gives the following account of the reception by Bazaine of the news of his sentence:

At the sound of the opening door the marshal, who was still conversing with his friends, advanced towards the young advocate, and learned at once from his downcast features, without exchanging a single word, what was the result. "Then they have condemned me to death!" he said, simply, clasping the hand of Maitre Georges Lachaud. And then, in view of his significant, continued silence, he asked: "By what majority?" "Unanimously," replied the partner of his illustrious defender, in a low, hollow voice. "Ah!" was all the marshal said in reply; and then as if nothing had occurred, he resumed the interrupted conversation. Everybody else burst into tears; the condemned man alone remained self-possessed. At that moment Col. Villette entered the *salon*. Advancing to the man whose slave he has rendered himself for eighteen months, his strength failed him, and he fell heavily on the floor. While the company hastened around him, the marshal, to disguise his emotion, turned towards the adjoining room, where Maitre Lachaud was resting. He found him on the threshold, and in a calm, almost sprightly tone, delivered to his advocate the fatal tidings. In the midst of this affecting scene M. Commandant Guioth, the ald-de-camp of the Duc de Aumale, arrived. His presence, it is needless to say, produced a painful emotion.

The island of St. Marguerite, on which Marshal Bazaine will spend the twenty years of his detention, is one of the largest of the Isles de Lerins, in the Mediterranean Sea, and is situate exactly opposite Cannes, at the distance of little more than a mile from the shore.—It is some three miles long and less than a mile broad. The state prison in which the marshall will be confined is a fort placed on the northern side of the island looking in a northeasterly direction towards Cntibee. Arab prisoners from Algiers have sometimes been detained there. The fort is the only building on St. Marguerite; the remainder of its surface being covered with orange trees and myrtles.

The Most Remarkable Case on Record.

State vs. William Linkhaw.—Indictment for misdemeanor, tried before Russell, Judge at Robeson Superior Court, spring term, 1873.

Defendant was indicted for disturbing a religious congregation. The evidence, as detailed by several witnesses, was substantially this: Defendant is a member of the Methodist church. He sings in such a way as to disturb the congregation. At the end of each verse his voice is heard after all the other singers have ceased.

One of the witnesses being requested to describe defendant's singing, imitated it by singing a verse in the voice and manner of defendant, which "produced a burst of prolonged and irresistible laughter, convulsing alike the spectators, the bar, the jury, and the court."

It was in evidence that the disturbance occasioned by defendant's singing was decided and serious; the effect of it was to make one part of the congregation laugh and the other mad; that the irreligions and frivolous enjoyed it as fun, while the serious and devout were indignant.

It was also in evidence (without objection) that the congregation had been so much disturbed by it that the preacher had declined to sing the hymn, and shut up the book without singing it; that the presiding elder had refused to preach in the church on account of the disturbance occasioned by it; and that on one occasion a leading member of the church, appreciating that there was a feeling of solemnity pervading the congregation in consequence of the sermon just delivered, and fearing that it would be turned into ridicule, went to the defendant and asked him not to sing, and on that occasion he did not sing.

It also appeared that on many occasions the church members and authorities expostulated with the defendant about his singing and the disturbance growing out of it. To all of which he replied: "That he would worship his God, and that as a part of his worship it was his duty to sing."

Defendant is a strict member of the church and a man of exemplary deportment.

It is not contended by the State upon the evidence that he had any intention or purpose to disturb the congregation, but, on the contrary, it was admitted that he was conscientiously taking part in the religious services.

There was a verdict of guilty, judgment, and an appeal by the defendant.

THE LOST OPPORTUNITY.—A useful hint to many young men may be derived from this little story which the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* prints: "Not long ago a young man of this city had a most favorable opportunity to enter a business house in this State, at a large increase over his present salary, with a prospect of soon getting a place in the firm. His recommendations were first-class, and the officers of the institution were decidedly pleased with his appearance. They, however, made no proposals, nor did they state their favorable impressions. A gentleman of this city was requested to ascertain where the young man spent his evenings, and what class of young men were his associates. It was found that he spent several nights of the week in a billiard-room on Main street, and Sunday afternoon drove a hired span into the country with three other young men. He is wondering why he did not hear from the house concerning that coveted position."

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SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

RENEWED PROPOSAL.—The commencement of a new volume is a convenient time to subscribe for the *Press*. We again appeal to our friends and old subscribers to assist us in increasing our subscription list. Our list could easily be doubled by each subscriber procuring an additional annual customer, and then we would pledge ourselves to increase the size of the *Press* and publish a first-class paper.

The *People's Press* is an old established paper, and we pledge ourselves to do our part, provided the good people of Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Wilkes, Ashe, Forsyth and neighboring counties, assist us in procuring subscribers.

Forsyth County R. R. Taxes.

We lay before our readers the Act of the Legislature, affording temporary relief to the citizens of this county, from Railroad taxes:

Whereas, The citizens of Forsyth County are now being seriously incommoded and oppressed in consequence of the taxes that have been levied and have accrued to pay installments of the county subscription to the N. W. N. C. Railroad, therefore,

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact that the present Railroad tax collector for Forsyth county, his predecessors and their legal representatives, shall have until the 1st day of January, 1875, to collect and settle with the Financial Agent or County Treasurer, all the arrears of taxes that have been levied and are now due upon said subscription by the citizens of said county.

SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified Dec. 19th, 1873.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, who has been nominated to succeed Mr. Sickles as our minister at the Spanish court seems to be laboring under some disadvantages which may seriously affect his confirmation by the Senate. It is stated that he has been in the pay of Spain for some time past, and that he has been an active co-laborer with Secretary Fish in having what he calls justice done to Spain in the Virginius affair; that the prompt opinion of Attorney-General Williams, respecting the status of the Virginius, was written by Cushing and that he affiliates with the Spanish interests is well-known.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.—The strike now still in progress on a number of Northern railroads originated in the non-payment of many of their employees even in Railroad scrip, and the understanding that a reduction of salaries would probably be made at the commencement of the new year.

On the 1st inst. at Columbus, Ohio, a crowd of roughs threatened the Yardmaster with death if he permitted any more trains to leave that day. The police quieted matters. At Alton, a train from Cincinnati was fired into.

NEW MEXICO.—SANTA FE, Dec. 30.—Reliable reports have just reached here that the trouble in Lincoln county, in this territory, between Americans and Mexicans is daily growing more serious. The last report was on the 10th Dec., which states that six or seven more persons have been killed. It seems that the friends of the Americans previously killed went to Lincoln plaza last Saturday where a dance was in progress, when trouble arose between the Americans and Mexicans, which finally culminated fatally as above stated.—Some reports say that eight men and one woman were shot. Other reports give the number at six men and one woman. Intense excitement prevails and it is feared that more bloodshed will follow.

The panic brought a handsome harvest to the legal fraternity in New York. Every merchant, banker or broker who was in trouble was obliged to retain a lawyer, and in many instances more than one. The Grinnell bankruptcy case brought six well-paid lawyers into Court. The fees required by these men on such an occasion would not be less than $10,000, and the cost of the entire Grinnell suit will probably equal five times that sum. The best lawyers value their time from $40 to $50 per hour, and some of them boast a practice worth $50,000 per year. O'Conor, previous to his retirement, made annually nearly four times that sum. Indeed, he was probably paid $200,000 for his services in the Jumel case. He is now worth more than a million, all of which he has made by his own genius and industry.—*Wilmington Journal.*

JAS. VICK, of Rochestor, sends us his elegant Catalogue of Seeds and Plants. For many years this charming annual greeted us, and we always looked forward with pleasure to its appearance. It is now published Quarterly. The information it contains is truly valuable.

☞ The U. S. debt statement shows an increase during December of $8,435,292, an increase since June of $11,496,612.

☞ The Southern Claims Commission, to which it is proposed to refer all war claims, has now before it claims to the amount of $22,000,000.

☞ Mrs. Carter, of Wilmington, was tried on the charge of being accessory to the murder of her step son, last summer, and acquitted.

Our State.

We are indebted to Senator Waring, of Mecklenburg, for a copy of the Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending September 30th 1873, from which we learn that the receipts of Educational Fund were $41,705,01; the receipts of Public Funds $481,224,91. The disbursements for educational purposes foots up to $83,007,18, those of the Public Fund to $524,168,47.

The chief resources from which the school fund was derived are, from entries of vacant lands $3,416,23; magistrate fines, penalties, and forfeitures $10,418,49; investment, U. S. bonds, $1,498,85; loan to the University $2,-302,50; dividends of Roanoke Navigation Company $250,00; tax on auctioneers $317,-71; tax on retailers of spirituous liquors $23,-122,98.

The disbursements of the Educational Fund embrace for common schools, $59,234,50; county capitation tax refunded, $3,379,57; investment in U. S. Bonds, $16,936,25; poll tax refunded, $558,31; Swamp lands, $45,76.

The several sources from which the Public Fund was derived are, convention tax (1868) $352,11; blank books and stationary $201,-70; Code of Civil Procedure $66,66; contingencies $37,30; deficiency in State Treasury, $4,11,65; drummers license tax $3,700,00; special tax for Insane Asylum and Institution for Deaf and Dumb and Blind $101,867, 51; land redeemed $1,060,06; public taxes $264,-916, 17; public grounds $234,00; penitentiary tax $82,011,62; sale of public documents $237,03; tax on Bonds $2,985,75; tax on Insurance companies $511,58; on corporations $1,050,00; on Express Companies $511,58; on Railroads $325,49; on seals $706,98; weights and measures $960,00.

The disbursements were, for Auditor's Department $2,762,50; Agricultural Societies $3,050,00; Adjutant General's Department $375, 00; Artificial limbs $50,009; capital square $546,80; convict account $6,393,82; contingencies $26,816,50; copying laws $843,-50; Code commission $285,00; Department of Public Instructions $1,875,00; Public Works $300,00; distributiug laws $734,00; Executive Department $5,000,00; fugitives from Justice $241,50; geological survey $6,750,00; General Assembly $88,960,20; idiots and lunatics $13,-603,00; Insane Asylum (support account) $77,-500,00; Insane Asylum (Expense account) $2,108,50; Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institute $50,000,00; judiciary $62,666,95; public printing $10,264,25; penitentiary $97,913,-21; elections $814,20; Quarantine regulations $4,081,80; revised statutes $4,500,00; Resolutions of General Assembly $51,566,79; to sheriffs for settling taxes $3,611,20; State Department $2,249,99; State Library $974,96; capitol $712,50; Treasury Department $5,250; weights and measures $1,085,00; interest account on Western N. C. Railroad $1;085,00; same on W. C. and Rutherford R. R. $1,250,-00.

The aggregate amount of State taxes derived from the various subjects of taxation in the State are on lands $115,670; town lots $21,085; horses $10,928; mules $6,683; Jacks $56; Jennets $20; goats $19; cattle $6,029; hogs $2,819; sheep $808; farming utensils $4,549; money on hand or on deposit $6,168; solvent credits $15,165; other personal property $13,534; net income and profits $3,161; railroad franchise $304; theatrical companies $632; concerts and musical entertainments $220; circuses or menageries $1200; side shows $125; itinerant companies $166; gift enterprises $50; billiards saloons and ten-pin alleys $497; dealers of liquors $17,249; distillers $137; licensed retailers of liquors $21,-965; hotels and restaurants $1,004; commission merchants $5,365; banks and private bankers $2,227; marriage licenses $519,72; deeds in trust and mortgage deeds $3,295; special taxes for the penitentiary and Asylums $187,453.

The number of acres of land taxed is 25,-502,507. Its assessed value $70,131,707. The value of town property is $13,855,078. Aggregate value $83,927,448. The number of horses is put down at 116, 374 head; their value at $6,-544,157. The number of mules 58,880 and valued at $4,008,135. The number of cattle 631,565 valued at $4,211,328. Hogs 1,303,345 valued at $1,689,897. Sheep 507,946 valued at $88,232. The value of farming utensils $2,-735. Money on hand or on deposit $3,613,003. Solvent credits $9,105,829. Other personal property $7,962,008. Aggregate value of personal property taxed is $23,839,430. The total assessed value of property in the State is $124,821. The number of polls taxed is 85,-223 white, and 41,652 Black.

We have taken the trouble to compile these facts because we hold that every North Carolinian should know the resources and condition of the State's finances, and believing them of of sufficient interest to the reader.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

New Year's Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Executive Mansion never presented a more brilliant appearance than it did to-day. The east room has been beautified in all its features, and the furniture is entirely new. The blue room has also been retouched, both as to the walls and furniture, and it is regarded as one of the handsomest drawing rooms in the country. The Mansion was opened for the reception of visitors at 11 o'clock, when the President and Mrs. Grant took their positions in the blue room, and were assisted by the Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Edith Fish, Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Secret2ry of war and Mrs. Belknap, Secretary of navy and Mrs. Robeson, Attorney General and Mrs. Williams, Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell, Mrs. Senator Conkling, Miss Barnes and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Tiffany.—Marshal Sharpe and Gen. Babcock participated in the presentation ceremony. Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant wore black trimmed with crape. As is customary on such occasions the diplomatic corps were first received.

The threatened famine in Bengal is producing a better tone in the general markets of the world for rice, which is the staple article of food in the countries of the East. The district in which great scarcity exists covers one of the most populous districts of India, numbering many millions of people, and the efforts made to ieed these destitute are exsected to draw unusual supplies from the great Eastern sources of growth in Farther India, Siam, oava, etc.—The British, Americ.an and other markets will get less during the coming season from those sources, or will probably have to pay higher for what they obtain.—*Wm. Journal.*

SNOW IN UTAH.—Severe snow storms on 3rd inst., in Utah. Heavy drifts.

The effect of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.

Bible Work in North Carolina.

The Rev. P. A. Strobel, who has recently resigned his position as District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for N. C., makes the following report of his labors from the 31st of March to 31st of December, 1873, embracing a period of nine months.

Auxiliaries, Branch Societies and Bible Committees visited, seventy-eight. New Auxiliaries organized, three. Auxiliaries revived, three. New Branch Societies formed, mostly among the freedmen, ten. New Bible Committees, three. Anniversaries attended, forty. Ecclesiastical bodies visited, three. Sermons and addresses delivered, 150. Official letters issued, 450. Official documents, 2,560. Number of days spent from home, 230. Miles travelled, 5,098. Value of books ordered for Auxiliaries, about $3,500.

This is independent of the books donated by the Parent Society, and those drawn from the N. C. Fund, which would perhaps amount to about $800 more.

Receipts for the nine months, $2,620; being a decrease of only 80 cents, as compared with receipts for same period last year, which is a very favorable exhibit, in view of the general depression in all departments of business during the past three months.

Besides the money paid to the District Superintendent, fully $1,000 have been sent directly to the Assistant Treasurer in New York, which would make the entire receipts from N. C. in the last nine months over $3,600.—There were eight other Auxiliaries which the District Superintendent was unexpectedly prevented from visiting, who would probably have paid several hundred dollars, thus swelling the receipts of the past nine months to nearly $4,000.

The following Auxiliaries have supplied their respective territories in whole or in part: Alexander, Bertie, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Craven, Carteret, Chapel Hill, Caldwell, Davidson, Durham, Gates, Granville, Henderson (Granville co.) Henderson co., Hyde, Jonesboro, Lenoir, McDowell, Mebanesville, Rowan, Salem Bible Association, Tirza, Wake, Wilkes and Wentworth. Owing, however, to the failure of many of the auxiliaries to keep proper records, it has been found impracticable to ascertain the amount of work which has been accomplished. As far as returns have been received, they show a great amount of destitution. In Cabarrus county one-fifth of all the families visited were found destitute. This Society has supplied every family in its territory. In Caldwell county, a canvass of one-half the territory, embracing about seven hundred families, showed that two hundred and fifty were destitute. These were supplied. In two townships in Alexander, out of three hundred families visited, one hundred and twenty-seven had no Bibles; a few had Testaments. In some counties, as in Cabarrus, the destitution has been found to be one-fifth, in some one-third, and in a few, nearly one-half of the families.

The destitution, however, is diminishing, through the efforts of some of the Auxiliaries. There must, however, be more earnestness, activity and perseverence, emyloyed by christians of all denominations throughout the State, if this fearful destitution is removed, and the ignorance, degradation and vice, consequent upon it. If all the Auxiliaries would display the zeal and liberality of the Tirza Bible Society, this consumation so much to be disired by all good men, would soon be realized. This society embracing a portion of Union County, N. C., and Lancaster county, S. C., has not only supplied every family in its territory, but it has sent up liberal donations to the Parent Society. It has on its roll thirty-seven life members and between 60 and 70 annual members. Is not this "the banner society" of the State? Let all the auxiliaries emulate this example, and christian men throughout the State would soon be able to rejoice in the consciousness that every home in our State, was in possession of a copy of that precious volume, which carries wherever it goes, those Divine influences, which never fail to enlighten and save all who are willing to yield their hearts to their gracious power.

In the ninety-five counties in the State, there are one hundred and thirteen Auxiliaries, twelve Branch societies and four Bible Committees. During the twenty one-months, in which the present Superintendent has been in the field, all of these societies and Committees except two have been visited once, and seventy-eight have been visited a second time.

The condition of the Bible work in the State, is, on the whole, favorable and full of encouragement. Though prosecuting his duties at times under many difficulties and discouragements, the District Superintendent indulges the hope that under God's blessing much has been accomplished, for which there is cause for devout gratitude. He trusts that he leaves the Bible cause in a much better condition than he found it. He earnestly prays that all future efforts to circulate the Bible among our people may receive the hearty and united support of all christians, and that the Great Head of the Church may crown these efforts with abundant success.

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL.—The dome of the capitol at Washington is the most ambitious structure in America. It is 108 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monument, and 23 feet higher than the Trinity Church tower in New York. It is the only considerable dome of iron in the world. It is a vast hollow sphere of iron, weighing 8,000.000 pounds. How much is that? About 4,000 tons, or a weight of about 70,000 full-grown persons, or about equal to a thousand loaded coal cars, which holding four tons each, would reach two miles and a half.

Directly over your head is a figure in bronze, "America," weighing 14,985 pounds. The pressure of the iron dome upon its piers and pillars is 12,477 pounds to the square foot. St. Peter's presses nearly 20,000 pounds more to the square foot, and St. Genevieve, at Paris, 66,000 pounds more. It would require, to crush the supporters of our dome, a pressure of 557,270 pounds to the square foot. The cost was about $1,000,000. The new wings cost $6,500,000. The architect has a plan for rebuilding the old central part of the Capitol, and enlarging the park, which will cost about $3,200,000.

The citizens of one of the Townships in Mecklenburg county, are about fencing their Township—taking in such portions of adjacent country beyond their limits as choose to come in and bear their portion of the expense. This, we believe, is the beginning of the new system of fencing in stock instead of fencing them out,—a system, the adoption of which by the southern people generally, is only a question of time.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Virginius.

WASHINGTON, December 30.—The Ossipee reports that the Virginius when off Cape Fear and in sight of land, in spite of all efforts of the crew aboard of her, settled and went to the bottom. Shortly after the arrival of the Ossipee, a reporter boarded the vessel and had an interview with the officer of the deck. The latter said he had strict orders not to communicate with anybody in relation to the circumstances attending the foundering of the Virginius. He would not even give the date of the occurence, or the place where it happened.

NEW YORK, December 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Harwell, executive officer of the Ossipee, says that the Ossipee left the Tortugas with the Virginius in tow on the morning of the 19th inst, as already reported. They had fair weather until the afternoon of Saturday, the following day, when a gale sprung up.—They continued to have bad weather like that encountered by the Juniata, and the Virginius signalled that she was leaking badly. Captain Watters, commander of the Ossipee, therefore determined to shape his course for Charleston, S. C., but as they got into smoother water the Virginius behaved better, and the water was kept out of her fire-room. On the morning of Christmas day, however, the severe weather having continued, the Virginius was again leaking as badly as ever, and the vessels put into Frying Pan Shoals, about ten miles south of Cape Fear Light, where smoother water could be obtained. Here the vessels came to anchor, Captain Watters hoping that the Virginius would ride out the gale. Before daylight the next morning (Friday) Commander Woodrow signalled with lights that the Virginius was leaking rapidly, with her fires out and pumps stopped, and that the crew wished to be taken off. Boats were lowered from the Ossipee at daylight, and by 7 o'clock A. M. all on board of the Virginius were transported to the former vessel. As a heavy sea was running the work of removing the crew was one of much danger and difficulty, and therefore no lives were risked in endeavoring to save their personal effects, or any other property on the Virginius. The hawser of the Virginius was cut and a buoy attached, to mark her position in case she sank out of sight. The Ossipee remained at anchor during the day, and at 4.15 P. M. the Viginius, which had been gradually settling, went to the bottom. She sank in eight fathoms of water, and her topmasts remained above the surface.

THE VIRGINIUS SURVIVORS RELEASED.—NEW YORK, December 30.—The Cuban survivors have been discharged. The crew of the Vermont cheered them as they passed. They were met on shore by several Cuban leaders and taken to quarters. The only Southerner among the list of survivors is Philip Metzler, a cigar-maker of Charleston, South Carolina. The surxivors number one hundred and one, including one Englishman, one Canadian, eight Americans, ten Jamaica, and twenty-nine Havana. The average age of the survivors is about twenty two; students nine, cigar-makers nineteen. A few are sick, but are well-cared for.

The released captives still remain at the Cuban restaurant on Pine Street, and the scene there this morning was one of great enthusiasm. Resolutions were adopted returning thanks to Captain Braine, of the Juniata, for [illegible] employing 150 hands. Mr. Heap is now making an extensive business tour throughout the United States and Canada, ascertaining the coming wants of the trade, and has delayed his journey for a few days to visit his father, Abram Heap, and other relatives and friends in this villiage.—*Adams (Mass.) Transcript.*

We have received the annual report of the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of this State, for the year end-Oct. 31st. There will probably be a deficiency at the end of the year of about $5,000. The capacity of the institution is for 224 patients only, which is totally inadequate to meet the demands of the institution.

The whole number of admissions since 1856 has been 1043, of which there are under treatment 252. The number cured is 262, or 36 per cent. The others died or were discharged. This year 263 applications for admission have been refused for want of room. According to the last census there are in the State 779 Insane, which leaves 537 unprovided for and scattered throughout the State in the jails, poor-houses, and private families.

All the prisoners escaped from the Edgecomb jail, but one.

We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* that Kittrell Springs was rented yesterday to Maj. Thomas H. Blacknall for the small sum of $250.

A young man named Spencer (son of R. H. Spencer, Esq., of Person,) was accidentalty shot in the thigh on Christmas day by a pistol exploding in his breeches pocket. The ball ranged downward and passed through the fleshy part of the thigh. Not dangerous.

The storm of Friday, December 26th, was very severe, especially on the coast of North Carolina. Many marine disasters and much loss of life have been reported. At Beaufort, N. C., the storm was the severest ever known.

The store stock of merchandise, valued at $4,000, at Laurel Springs, Ashe county, N. C., belonging to C. H. Smith, were totally destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by rats igniting matches.—*Statesville American.*

Joseph Baker, who escaped from the jail of Mecklenburg county, a short time since, and was under sentence of death for murder, was captured in Watauga county, by a party that pursued him from Caldwell, and brought back to his old quarters and placed in irons. Gov. Caldwell had respited him till the 16th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cuba.

Financial panic imminent in Havana. Strikes among the wharf laborers are threatened. The newspapers propose raising their subscription rates.

Italy.

Rumbling sounds from Vesuvius. An eruption thought to be imminent.

Russia.

The Duke of Edinburg has arrived at St. Petersburg. A famine prevails in five districts of the Russian province of Sayrara, on the left bank of the Volga.

Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Castellar was defeated on two propositions, when Gen. Pavia, a friend of Castellar, with 14,000 troops, dissolved the Cortes. Pavia summoned the leaders of all parties, except Carlists and Intransigentes, to form a new government, declining himself to hold any position. No blood was shed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Pavia's *coup d'etat* in Spain sadly disappoints our diplomats. It has been known that our dainty treatment of Spain in the Virginius matter was in the interest of the Castellar government, and his defeat is regarded as ominous.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1874.—A despatch from La Palma, dated yesterday, says:—"The assault upon Cartagena has begun, the commander-in-chief advancing upon Sananton, a suburb 1,500 yards from the city.

A desperate engagement is in progress, the issue of which is doubtful. The bombardment has made no visible impression on the rebel forts and batteries, which keep up a vigorous firing."

The *News'* says that the republican force besieging Cartagena, accepts the new government. The National militia in Madrid is being quietly disarmed.

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STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Mr. W. H. Smith, an old and respected citizen of Salisbury, died on Wednesday night.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, the correspondence at the Treasurer's office with bondholders and other interested parties within and without the State, in regard to the adjustment of the State debt, has been voluminous. The *News* is assured that the proposition of Senator Worth, of Randolph, as contained in his bill, meets with almost universal favor with foreign bondholders.

Supreme Court met Monday: Judge Bynum took his seat. There are 50 new appeals and 101 old cases. Appeals from the several Judicial Districts will be called as follows: 1st week, 1st and 2nd Districts; 2d week, 4th and 5th Districts; 3rd week, 3d and 7th Districts; 4th week, 8th and 9th Districts; 5th week, 10th and 11th Districts; 6th week, 12th and 6th Districts. Monday and Tuesday of the first week will be devoted to the examination of applicants for license to practice law.

The Raleigh *News* says: The State Agricultural Society in its wisdom announce that the premium for the largest yield of field crops would not be given before the 30th of December, and invite competition from the entire State to that date. We learn from Capt. R. T. Fulghum, that a large number of competitors have entered for the prizes, and at the next meeting of the Executive Committee an Awarding Committee will be appointed to examine and pass upon the affidavits now on file in the Secretary's office. We will publish the awards when made.

The Raleigh *News* says. Notwithstanding the unusually tight times in this (the Fourth) Collection District, the receipts from all sources at the Internal Revenue office for the month of December amounted to $36,563.38. For the year 1873, closing last night, the Internal Revenue receipts for this collection district reached the huge amount of $443,706.30.

The Raleigh *News* says: Hon. J. L. Pennington, the present Governor of Dacotah, was an apprentice boy in the old Raleigh *Star* office thirty-three years ago. Ex-Governor Holden was foreman in the same office at the time. Andy Johnson was then a journeyman tailor in Mr. Litchford's tailor shop, on Fayetteville street.

Mr. John Bostain, of Iredell county, says he he can beat the man that wore the "brass buttons 27 years ago." Mr. Bostain has a pair of shoes that he wore 36 years ago, and a pocket-knife that his grandfather carried about 100 years ago, and another pocket-knife, that his father-in-law carried fifty years ago.—*Statesville American.*

We are indebted to John G. Heap, of Ledger, Mitchell county, North Carolina, for a beautiful specimen of Mica. Mr. Heap and his partner have built up a very extensive business in this mineral. They own very large tracts of land in North Carolina, containing almost the entire Mica deposit in this country that has thus far been brought into production, and supply almost exclusively the trade in this country and Canada, and export large quantities to Europe. They manufacture solely on orders, and run their mines night and day,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn. Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, U. S. Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8th. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

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NEW and SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, in CITY or COUNTRY, DURING THIS FINANCIAL CRISIS and the HOLIDAYS, by **HORACE WATERS & SON,** 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. A LARGE DISCOUNT to MINISTERS, CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, etc.

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KIND WORDS.

The Associated Reformed Presbyterian says:—For years Perry Davis' Pain-Killer has been known as a most useful family medicine. For pains and aches we know nothing so good as the Pain-Killer. For many internal diseases it is equally good. We speak from experience, and testify to what we know. No family ought to be without a bottle of Davis' Pain-Killer.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROV., R. I.,—*Gents:*—Although a stranger to you, I am not to your invaluable medicine, Pain-Killer. I formed its acqnaintance in 1847, and I am on most intimate terms with it still; my experience in its use confirms my belief that there is no medicine equal to Pain-Killer for the quick and sure cure of Summer Complaints, Sore Throat, Croup, Bruises and Cuts. I have used it in all and found a speedy cure in every case. Yours Truly, T. J. GARDINER, M. D.

Judging by our own experience, whoever once makes a trial of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, will not fail to recommend it widely as an unequalled liniment, and valuable internal remedy for colds and various other complaints.—*Every Month.*

The efficacy of Perry Davis' world-renowned *Pain-Killer* in all diseases of the bowels, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholern, has been amply attested by the most convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the most skeptical, while its popularity in communities nearer home is ample proof that the virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. Among family medicines it stands unrivaled.—*Boston Courier.*

The *Saturday Evening Gazette* of Boston, says:—It is impossible to find a place on this broad land where Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER is not known as a most valuable remedy for physical pain. In the country, miles from physician or apothecary, the Pain Killer is cherished as the exclusive panacea, and it never deceives.

"PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is really a valuable medicament, and, unlike most of the articles of the day, is used by many physicians. It is particularly desirable in locations where physicians are not near; and, by keeping it at hand, families will often save the necessity of sending out at midnight for a doctor. A bottle should be kept in every house."—*Boston Traveller.*

"We have tested the PAIN-KILLER, and assure our readers that it not only possesses all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known."—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.* 2-4w.

TAKES on Sight. LAST & BEST combination for Canvassers
Agents and Salesmen! HENRY WARD BEECHER'S family newspaper gives every subscriber a PAIR of the finest **OLEOGRAPHS**—two most attractive subjects that "take" on sight—painted by Mrs. Anderson, as contrasts and companions for her "*Wide Awake*" and "*Fast Asleep.* Agents have **Immense Success**; call it the "best business ever offered canvassers." We furnish the lightest and handsomest outfit, and pay very high commissions, each subscriber receives without delay two beautiful pictures, which are ready for **Immediate Delivery.**—The paper itself stands peerless among family journals, being so popular that of its class it has the *largest circulation in the world!* Employs the best literary talent. Edward Eggleston's serial story is just beginning; back numbers supplied to each subscriber. Mrs. Stowe's long expected sequel to "My Wife and I" begins in the new year. Any one wishing a good salary or an independent business, should send for circulars and terms to J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati or San Francisco. **AGENTS WANTED**

HORRIBLE!
I suffered with **Catarrh** thirty years, and was cured by a simple remedy. Will send recipe postage free, to all afflicted. Rev. T. J. MEAD, drawer 176 Syracuse, N. Y.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!
A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

JUST RECEIVED.—FINEST SHAVING SOAP, HAIR DYE, PERFUMERY, &c.,
at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE
FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to eight p. m. during the week. Time of arrival and closing the mails. N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6.30 p. m., closes at 9 p. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Friday at 7 a. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a m.; due by 8 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Winston, Jan. 2nd, 1874.

The following are the Marriage License is sued by the Register of Deeds for Forsyth County, from the 1st of January, 1873, to the 1st of January, 1874:

January, 1873	9	July, 1873,	7
February, "	11	August, "	8
March, "	9	Sept. "	11
April, "	4	Oct. "	11
May, "	4	Nov. "	10
June, "	3	Dec. "	23
Whole number,	110		

A NEAT SEED CATALOGUE.—Messrs. Chase Brothers & Woodward, send us their neatly printed Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Their establishment is situated in Rochester, New York, and the many recommendations they give, indicate their reliability as dealers. The Catalogue contains much valuable information to the gardener. Would like to see a copy of their Chromo.

For the Press.

Many thanks to those ever faithful friends who remembered me, in valuable presents upon a Christmas tree; and especially the sister who got it up, and the *Press* for giving notice of it. May they all enjoy Heaven's choice blessings. WM. TURNER.

We were pleased to see Mr. Turner's Christmas tree bearing fruits of kindly remembrance and good will.

RESIGNED.—J. P. Vest, Esq., has resigned the office of Mayor of Salem. Mr. Vest is Mail Agent on the N. W. N. C. Railroad.

THE SUPPER on New Year's Eve, was a complete success. The many tempting viands prepared were highly enjoyed by a large number of our citizens. The proceeds amounted to $125, and will be devoted to improving and beautifying the Moravian Cemetery.

LECTURE.—We announce with pleasure, that Hon. R. P. Dick, will deliver his popular Lecture on [illegible] Poetry, about the middle of this month. Particulars given at the proper time.

THE FRANKLIN STEAM WASHER.—R. C. Poindexter, Esq., of East Bend, Yadkin County, has purchased the right to make and dispose of this celebrated Washer, in the counties of Yadkin, Surry and Stokes.

It is an improvement upon what is called the "Woman's Friend," and is highly recommended as the best thing of the kind ever invented. The clothes are washed without rubbing, or at most with a very slight rubbing of the worst soiled parts. *

VESTA GAS BURNER.—E. M. Fishel is the agent for the above improued attachment to Coil Lamps. We witnessed an experiment made in our office a few days sincef and as far as we are able to judge it answers every purpose. The light is clear, burning in several jets and not easily extinguished. Mr. Fishel says there is no danger of explosion.

Mr. S. E. Blum, formerly of this place, and now engaged in teaching in that popular Male Academy, Nazareth Hall, delivered an interesting sermon to a large congregation in the Moravian Church on Sunday evening last. Mr. Blum is preparing himself for the ministry and promises to be an ornament to his profession.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—The Messrs. Hale, of New York, are publishing, by subscription, a beautifully illustrated edition of the Waverly Novels, specimen numbers of which can be seen at the Bookstore, where subscriptions will be received.

The Week of Prayer Meetings, up to Wednesday evening were well attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather.

WE ARE PLEASE- to note the resumption of work in Wachovia Spoke and Handle Factory at this place.

SHOATS WANTED.—Enquire at this office.

WANTED.—A small quantity of Pork. Enquire at the Bookstore.

IRISH POTATOES WANTED.—Enquire at the Bookstore.

MARRIED,

On the 25th of December, 1873, at the residence of Mr. Theophilus Essex, by S. S. Jones, Esq., Mr. E. W. MULICAN to Miss SUSAN SHUTT, all of Davidson county.

In Kernersville, on the 30th of December, 1873, by Rev. Lewis Rights, Mr. DANIEL P. PEGRAM to Miss LISETTA J. KERNER, daughter of Mr. Jos. E. Kerner.

At the residence of John Masten, in this county, on the 30th December, 1873, by John Masten, Esq., Mr. JOHN BYERLE to Miss MARY WALLACE.

DIED,

In this place, on the 31st December, 1873, Mrs. ELIZABETH STARR, (m. n. Shouse,) aged 81 years, 10 months and 30 days.

Near this place, on the 5th inst., MARTHA LUCINDA SNYDER, aged 2 months and 25 days.

In Kernersville, on December 26th, 1873, NANCY LAURA, infant daughter of R. P. & A. A. Kerner, aged 5 months and 29 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Kernersville Items.

MR. EDITOR:—Notwithstanding the financial troubles, we notice many young ladies en route for Salem Female Academy. We also are pleased to state that Col. Clarkson and lady opened a school in our village under very flattering auspices.

Services were held in the Moravian Church by Rev. Lewis Rights on Wednesday night. The "Christmas Dialogue" was successfully repeated. The "Watch," or midnight meeting, was conducted as is customary with the Moravian denomination.

The "Good Templars" marched in a torchlight procession on Thursday night, from their hall to the church, where the meeting was addressed by Revs. Rights and Rush and J. M. Williamson, Esq. The Lodge then returned and partook of an elegant supper. The tables fairly groaned with the many good things prepared for the occasion. The future of the "Good Templars" is bright and very encouraging to continue in their good work.

We are delighted with your paper. It is an excellent family newspaper, and should be in the hands of everybody. The selections are first rate and the news departments full and complete. P.

FOR THE PRESS.

LE GRAND, Iowa, Dec. 20.

Perhaps a few lines from a North Carolinian out in the Prairies will prove of interest to your readers.

Le Grand is situated in Marshall County, Iowa, and bids fair to be a flourishing town. This is a great farming section, the soil being a rich black loam. The face of the country is generally a high, rolling prairie, well watered and timbered along the course of the streams. Climate mild in summer, but pretty cold in winter. The general health is good, being high and dry, with scarcely any rain after October until March. Good sleighing all winter, at least this was the case last year. The inhabitants hail from neaaly every State in the Union, together with English, French, German, Bohemian, Canadian, Irish, Swedes, and Norwegians, the latter very numerous. There are still some lazy Indians about, who make a precarious living by hunting and fishing. N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., January 1st, 1874.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Margret Crouch, Miss Darkas Hosten, Miss Cora Helper, Miss Eliza Knows, Margret Kelly, col,, Elizabeth Kiger, Miss Becky Panter, Mrs. Elsie Stafford.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

L. I. Bodenhamer, G. W. Clayton, E. H. Carper, 3, Jerry Dalton, col., Syles Foyd, W. H. Gentry, Robert or George Hammock, George Hammock, 2, Thomas Harden, J. M. Neal, C. Prids, Beny Roank, Timothy Rike, J. C. Reeves, Abraham Teague, J. F. Whitfield, Henry Wilson & James Fries.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new)	50	a 60	Salt	1 80	a 1 90
Corn, (old)	65	a 70	" American,	0 00	
Wheat,	1 55	a 1 65	Candles ada.	20	a 25
Flour,	3 80	a 4 25	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Meal,	2	a 2	" Kerosene,	40 a	00
Chop,	1½	a 2	Sheetings, Fries' B.	10	
Bacon,	12	a 15	" " A	10½	
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Yarn, Fries,	1 30	a 1 40
Lard,	11	a 12	Iron,	5½	a 6
Eggs,	18	a 20	Nails,	6½	a 7
Molasses,	28	a 40	Calf Skins, green,	20 cts.	
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Tallow,	10	a 12
" Mount.	15	a 00	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Butter,	25	a 00	Clover Seed,		
Peas,	65	a 70	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
Apples, green,	1.00	a 1.50	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
" dried,	5	a 10	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
Potatoes, sw.	50	a 00	Shingles,		
" irish,	50	a 00	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.25
Coffee,	28	a 33½	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 50
Sugar,	8	a 15	Rags,	2½	a 3½
" crushed,	15	a 18	Butter Beans,		10

Dried Peeled Peaches, 10 a 21.

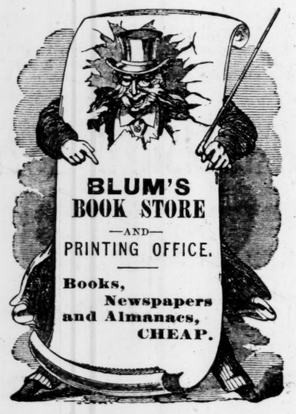
New York, Jan. 6 —Cotton, 16½ a 16¾; Flour, $7 00 to $0 00; Corn, 69 a 00; Wheat, $1 58 a $1 75; Gold, $10⅜ a $0 00.

Baltimore, Jan. 6 .—Cotton 00 00; Flour $7 25 a $0 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 71; Corn white, 62 a 72, yellow, 68 a 70; Oats, 49 a 50 Bacon, 8 a 8½; Whisky, $1 04 a $1 05; Lard, 8½ a 8¾.

Charlotte. Jan. 6.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour, $4 50 a $5 00; Corn, 70 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 70 a 75; Lard, 11 a 12½.

Richmond, Jan. 6.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 75; Corn 64 a 00; Oats 50 a 00; Flour, superfine $7 00 a $7 25.

Fayetteville, Jan. 5.—Bacon 14 a 15; Flour, $6 00 a $7 00; Corn 95 a $1 00; Oats, 65 a 75; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00 a $3 00; Brandy, $2 50; Salt, $1 75 a $1 00.



Lamp Shades,

Perfumery and Soap.

LAMP SHADES.—Beautiful Porcelain and Paper Lamp Shades at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Also Fine Perfumery and Soap.

Strupe's Upper Leather,

HEAVY AND LIGHT,

FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,

Sept. 11, 1873.-37

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,

Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,

RICHMOND, VA

July 17, 1873 29-12m

SALEM

Agricultural Works,

SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE,
G. T. GLASCOCK. } Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight.—We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c,

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwitz's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted

We will pay the higest market price for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new,
Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few;
And when you have collected every one you can find,
Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind,
To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

'Tis there they make the new things out of the old,
Out of the sand they take something better than gold;
Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do,
CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True,
At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not,
Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got;
They'll not charge you for merely looking around,
But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found,
At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.

Nov. 27, 1873. 48

First Nat. Bank of Salem, N. C.,

December 10th, 1873.

THE Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at their Banking house, in Salem, on Tuesday, the 13th of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

51-tm.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to
PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

POSTPONEMENT!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

SUCCESS ASSURED.

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN,

ON TUESDAY, 31st OF MARCH NEXT

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

Tuesday, March 31st, 1874.

They have already realized

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,

and have a great many agents yet to hear from.

No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the Drawing; but, whether all are sold or not, the Concert and Drawing will positively and equivocally take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the unsold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS,

$1,500,000,

will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

These tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, amn'tn'g to		$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for 10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorally required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisvile, Ky.

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH

THOS. D. TOY & CO.,

Successors to KING & TOY,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 144 Main Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

July 17,-29-6m.

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

For 1874.

200 Pages. 500 Engravings, and Colored Plate. Published Quarterly, at **25 cents** a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address,

JAMES VICK,
Nov. 27, 1873.—48. Rochester, N. Y.

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the

BOOKSTORE.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

FOR THE

Fall & Winter Trade

1873--'74.

COME AND SE! COME AND SEE!!

THE NEW STOCK OF

Notions and Trimmings

JUST OPENED AT THE

Salem Notion Store,

SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,

HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS, CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,

OF ALL COLORS.

OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.-44.

PANIC PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S

MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter

HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, *GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,* HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of **LADIES' FURS,** KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,

Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

Wines! Wines! Wines!

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good craut, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity.

November 6, 1873. [45.]

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,

P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA

Jan. 16, 1873-5-12m.

The Fleetwood Scroll Saw.

Price from $10 to $15.

THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine.

Will readily saw 1 inch material. Send for Catalogue to

C. A. HEGE,
Salem. N. C.

This Saw will be on exhibition at Raleigh and Salisbury Fairs.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of the Government

OFFICE 421, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washgton City, D. C.

BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,

And Dealers in every variety of

Papers, Twines, Envelopes,

GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,

1310 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

At Panic Prices

To Cash Buyers.

Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

WHERE TO BUY

IS AN

IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED,

AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS

EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery, full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes, Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressly for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Evans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods.
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl., at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole.
J. W. FRIES' No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as PAINTS, OILS CLOTHS, FURNITURE CLOTHS, PATENT LEATHER, LAMPS, STONE WARE, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly.

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44.

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers

IN PARTICULAR

AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil,	Patent Medicines,	Chrome Green,	Castor Oil,	Machine Oil,	Essences,
Sweet Oil,	Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,	Spices,	Ven. Red,	Cordial,
Turpentiue,	Extracts,	Spanish Brown,	Liniment,	Window Glass,	Putty,

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails,	Sprigs,	Locks,	Hammers,	Spades,	Brier Hooks,
Clinch Nails,	Tacks,	Latches,	Axes,	Forks,	Hames,
Horse Shoe Nails,	Screws,	Saws,	Trace Chains,	Cutting Knives,	Whips,
Shoe Nails,	Hinges,	Hatchets,	Shovels,	Scythes,	Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you. ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr.,
CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors.

O. C. SMITH Auctionee,

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEAREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the plac All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

LASH & HAIRSTON

March 1873.

Poetry.

Happy New Year.

BY "BLY."

Happy New Year, Happy New Year; oh send it far,
To the girls and the boys, wherever they are.
To the rich and the poor, to the high and the low;
Oh! scatter its blessings wherever you go.

Happy New Year, dear children, whose homes are so bright;
Happy New Year to you, whose hearts are so light;
Happy New Year— oh, say it to all who can hear,
It will cost you but little—some hearts it may cheer.

Happy New Year to those whose joys are but few;
Happy New Year, my darlings—God sends it to you.
Some days may be dark; but there's One ever near
Who bids you rejoice in a Happy New Year.

Happy New Year, Happy New Year, begin it aright;
Ask Jesus to help you—both morning and night,
And oft in the day let your little hearts pray
To Jesus, the Saviour, who takes sin away.

Happy New Year, dear children, oh! help make it so,
If you see those in sorrow, go comfort them go;
Sometimes just a word is all their hearts crave;
Go, tell them of Jesus, and tell them He'll save.

Don't say you are little and can't smooth the way;
There's nothing like trying, begin then to-day
And Jesus will help you; go on, never fear,
May He crown you with blessings this Happy New Year.

Humorous.

Made to "See It."

"I can't see it," said Buffer. "No body reads all these little advertisements. It's preposterous to think it."

"But," said the editor, "you read what interests you?"

"Yes."

"And if there's anything that you particularly want, you look for it."

"Certainly."

"Well, among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours everything that is printed is read. Sneer as you please. I do assure you that printer's ink is the true open sesame to all business success."

And still Buffer couldn't see it. He didn't believe that one half of those little advertisements were ever read.

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the editor. "Just slip in an advertisement of the want of one of the most common things in the world. For the sake of the test I will give it two insertions free. Two will be enough; and you may have it jammed into any ont-of-the-way nook of my paper you shall select. Two insertions, ot only two lines. Will you try it?"

Buffer said of course he would try it. And he selected the place where he would have it published—crowded in under the head of "Wants." And he waited and saw a proof of his advertisement, which appeared as follows:

WANTED.—A good House Dog. Apply to J. Buffer, 675 Towser street, between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M.

Buffer went away a smiling and nodding. On the following morning he opened his paper, and after a deal of hunting he found his advertisement. At first it did not seem at all conspicuous. Certainly so insignificant a paragraph, buried in such a wilderness of paragraphs could not attract notice. After a time, however, it began to look more noticeable to him. The more he looked at it the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely printed page. But that was because he was the person particularly interested. Of course it would appear conspicuous to him. But it could no be so to others.

That evening Mr. Buffer was just sitting down to tea. (Buffer was a plain, old fashioned man, and took tea at six) when his doorbell was rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell.

"Tell him I don't want one,"

Six times Buffer was interrupted while taking tea by men with dogs to sell. Buffer was a man who would not lie. He had put his foot in, and he must take it out manfully. The twenty-third applicant was a small boy, with a girl in company, who had a ragged, dirty poodle for sale. Buffer bought the poodle of the boy and immediately presented it to the girl, and then sent them off.

To the next applicant he was able truthfully to answer, "Don't want any more. I've bought one."

The stream of callers continued until near ten o'clock, at which hour Buffer locked up and turned off the gas.

On the following evening, as Buffer approached his house, he found a crowd assembled. He counted thirty-nine men and boys, each one of whom had a dog in tow. There were dogs of every grade, size, and color, and dogs of every quality of whine, yelp, bark, growl, and howl. Buffer addressed the motley multitude, and informed them that he had purchased a dog.

"Then what d'yer advertise for?"

And Buffer got his hat knocked over his eyes before he reached the sanctuary of his home.

Never mind about the trials and tribulations of that night. Buffer had had no idea that there were so many dogs in existence. With the aid of three policemen he got through alive. On the next morning he visited his friend the editor, and acknowledged the corn. The advertisement of "*wanted*" was taken out, and in the most conspicuous place, and in glaring type, he advertised that he didn't want any more dogs. And for this advertisement he paid. Then he went home and posted upon his door—"GONE INTO THE COUNTRY." Then he hired a special policeman to guard his property; and then he locked up and went away with his family.

From that day, Josephus Buffer has never been heard to express doubts concerning the efficiency of printer's ink; neither has he asked,—"Who reads advertisements?"—*Ledger.*

A Kansas City tombstone pays the following beautiful tribute to innocence:

"With a yell and whoop
He died of the croup."

Agricultural.

Agriculture in the old World.

From an address Before the Rural Club of New York, by J. R. Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture.

GREAT BRITAIN.

England, Scotland and Wales, known together as Great Britain, a manufacturing and commercial country, in which but six per cent. of the population are actually employed in agriculture, furnish an example of the cleanest culture, the most rational processes, the most extensive use of money in permanent improvements and in fertilization, and the highest rate of production known to the industry of Europe and of the world. In some of these respects Holland is only exceeded slightly, if at all. While the land is held too tightly in the clutches of the dead and of the titled living, it is gratifying to see that the people are wresting to their own use even the smallest parcels of it. While, according to the official enumeration of 1870, only 46 per cent of the "holdings" or farms exceed 20 acres each, they occupied 91 per cent. of the total area returned; 28 per cent. occupied 20 to 100 acres each, and 18 per cent. above 100 acres each. In 1871 the area cultivated in holdings from one-fourth of an acre to 20 acres, was but 1,897,000 acres, out of 30,838,000 or six per cent.; but they carried 11 per cent. of the cattle of the country, and 25 per cent. of the swine. It was found in 1872 that there were 69,844 holding of one-fourth of an acre in extent, of which 67,422 were in England, and of that number 49,000 were allotments held by the agricultural laborers and workmen. This practice of allotting land for the use of laborers is making rapid increase.

The total area of Great Britain is 56,964,260 acres, of which England comprises 32,590,397; the whole is scarcely equal to the area of two of our Western States of average size. The population to be supported, 56 millions, is one to rather more than two acres; in England 1 to 1¼ acres; and yet little more than half of the total area, 31,000,000 of acres, is in cultivation, nearly 24,000,000 of which is in England proper. A key to agricultural prosperity is found in the fact that not exceeding one-third of the occupied acre is allotted to exhaustive crops, as the cereals, while two-thirds are given to restorative crops, as roots, clover and grasses in rotation, and permanent pasture. The proportions last season were, for the whole country 30.9 per cent. in grain crops, 11.6 in green crops, 14.5 in clover and grasses, and 40.6 in permanent pasture.

The production of meat is the first object of Britain agriculture; the growing of wheat is the consideration of next importance. Both cattle and sheep are well known to excell all others in meat production, attaining greater weight in a given time than continental animals. The official average of net weight of carcasses of Britain cattle of all ages is 600 pounds; of cattle imported, 500 pounds; of British sheep and lambs, 60 pounds; of imported, 50 pounds. The present tendency is to the increase of live stock and the diminution of the live grain area. There has been a decrease, since 1850, in the breadth of wheat, oats, peas, and beans, and an increase in barley, roots, clover and permanent pasture, the reduction in white crops, which now average 7,500,000 acres, exceeds 1,250,000 acres; wheat now occupying a little more than 3,000,000, or about one-sixth of our wheat area, although the product exceeds one third of ours.

The decrease has been about 10 per cent. in 20 years, not in product, but in acreage, the yield having increased 1½ bushels, and 5 bushels, in 100 years, being now 28 bushels, the largest national average. The supremacy of turnips has therefore not weakened in the least, and the importance of sheep, which suffered some decline during the area of low prices for wool in 1867, is now steadily advancing. There are now about 28,000,000 sheep to 30,000,000 acres of productive area. It was recently assumed, on good grounds, that one-fourth of the cattle were annually sold, at the rate of £16 each in England, £14 in Scotland, and £10 in Ireland; that one-third of the English sheep and one-fourth of the Scottish are annually sold at about 35 shillings each. The tendency has since been to still higher prices. Not only is the proportion of stock large, both to area and population, but the extra size of animals and extra feeding contribute both quantity and quality to home resources of fertilization, and afford a valid reason for enlarged production.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.
[42-]

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

The General R. E. Lee Monument.

The colosal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country.—The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col. Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson, and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of a perfect *life size* steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Joseph E. Johnson. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.
In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.03 A. M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.		GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive	11.38 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	10.00 "	"	9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	"	5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	"	4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.
Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem,		8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.36 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		4.30 P. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.50 P. M.
Salem,	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFC AMERICAN now in its 29th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 3, 1874.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms $3 a year by mail. Discount to Clubs. Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New inventions and sketches examined and advice free. All patents are published in the Scientific American the week they issue. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of waste, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

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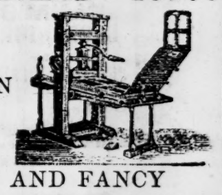

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